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CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

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Persons sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

Handbills, Cards, Blanks, and printing in general, executed with neatness and despatch.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Offer on Leases of Ten Years from the first of April, 1815, the following

PROPERTY IN PITTSBURGH.

No. 1. THE Ferry Lot on the corner of Wood, Water, and Front streets. It contains 60 feet on Water street, on which are a valuable two story brick house and a three story frame one, weather-boarded and painted, and is a capital stand for a Store. The Ferry is allowed to be the best one on the Monongahela, and the situation of the property generally admirably calculated for the river trade, as it affords the easiest and most convenient communication; its length is 160 feet on Wood street, and is directly opposite Mr. T. Cromwell's warehouse, a number of shops are erected thereon, and on Front street it contains 60 feet, the corner occupied by Mr. Samuel Smith as a store, and is a well known stand. The real advantages of the Ferry are so well known as to need no comment. It is occupied by Mr. W. Graham.

2. The House and Lot on Water and Front street, with a front of 60 feet on each, by 160 feet deep, a few doors above Wood street, now occupied by Mr. Le Lacheur.

3. A Lot on Penn street, next to the valuable improvements of Mr. Abner Barker. It borders on the Allegheny river, and would be valuable for a boardyard, as it is 60 feet front by more than 400 deep.

As several applications have already been made to the subscribers for this property, they now give public notice that any person disposed to lease may know their terms by applying to either of them residing in Yorktown Penn.

JOHN IRWIN,
HENRY IRWIN.

Yorktown, (Penn.) Feb. 10, 1814

DOCTOR G. DAWSON,

Has just received a general and complete supply of Fresh

Drugs and Medicines,

Family, Patent & Horse medicines, Surgeons Instruments, Paints of all kinds, Spirits Turpentine, Spices, Perfumery, Oils, Varnishes, Gold leaf, Smalts, &c. &c. selected with particular care from the latest importations, and warranted genuine, which, being purchased with cash, enables him to sell them on very moderate terms, wholesale and retail.

Practitioners of Physick, and Storekeepers, will be supplied with genuine articles, at the lowest prices.

*** Worm Tea of superior quality, by the dozen or single paper.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

Two Apprentices:—In addition to the profession of Druggist and Apothecary, they will have the advantage of acquiring the theory and practice of Physick and Surgery.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1813.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Samuel Graham, deceased, are requested to present them for settlement to the subscriber, properly attested, and those who are indebted to said estate are likewise required to come forward and make payment. It is hoped this notice will be promptly attended to, as a settlement of the estate must speedily be made.

WILLIAM GRAHAM, *Executor.*

Pittsburgh, March 15, 1814.

Speakman & Say,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

DRUGGISTS,

Having established a *Drug & Chemical Warehouse* in Pittsburgh, & taken Samuel Pettigrew into partnership in that concern. The business there will be conducted under the firm of

Speakman, Say & Co.

in Market Street, the third door from Front Street,

Where, by receiving in bulk, as well as manufacturing articles as the place will admit of, they hope to be able to sell at the lowest Philadelphia prices, with the addition of carriage expenses, only.

☞ *They now offer for sale, an assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Paints, &c. for cash, produce, or at the usual credit.*

May 30, 1813 tfq

LOTS FOR SALE.

A FEW TOWN AND OUT LOTS ARE YET

FOR SALE,

In that part of Birmingham,

Which is called Sidneyville, situate on the plain on the south side of the Monongahela river, nearly opposite to Pittsburgh. Let Mechanicks and manufacturers who wish to purchase take a view of the situation of this place, and compare its advantages with those of any other situation in and about Pittsburgh, and their own interest will compel them to judge correctly of the importance of early securing a Lot in this place. The prices of these Lots are moderate; less, in fact, than the ground rent for one year of other lots of the same size about Pittsburgh. How shall we account for the folly of taking perpetual leases, at an enormous rent, of ground not more advantageously situated, while any of these Lots can be purchased at their present prices? A plan can be seen, and terms of Sale made known, by applying to

JOHN M'DONALD
Wood Street.

Pittsburgh, March 17, 1813.

Cheap Cash Store,

Between Third and Fourth Streets, [illegible] door to Cunningham's, and opposite Johnston & Co. where the following seasonable

GOODS,

Are offered *WHOLESALE and RETAIL*, at reduced prices.

SUPERFINE Broadcloths—blue, black, brown, mixed, &c. &c.
Fine—blue, black, brown, drab, &c. &c.
Common—blue, brown, &c.
Plains—blue, brown, mixed, drab, &c.
Devonshire kersey and lambskin coating
Kersimeres—of all qualities and colours
Sockenets—blue and mixed
Velvets—olive, black and brown
Cords—silver, brown, black and olive
Blankets—4 rose from 6-4 to 12-4 and three-points
A general assortment of flannels & baizes
Also, *a handsome assortment of Fancy and Cotton Goods.*

LIQUORS.

Fourth proof West India rum	Whiskey of good quality
French brandy, 4th proof	Madeira, Port and Lisbon wines, of
Genuine Hollands gin	the best quality.

Private Families and Tavern-keepers will find it to their advantage to supply themselves at the above Store, as well for the prices as quality.

GROCERIES.

Allum	Imperial, hyson, young hyson and hyson skin teas.
Madder	
Logwood	
Copperas	Chocolate
Bengal Indigo	Cassia
Brimstone	Ginger
Castile soap	Nutmegs
Hard soap	Pepper
Gun powder	Alspice
N. Orleans sugar	Mustard
Loaf sugar	Sweet oil
Lump sugar	Raisins
Coffee	Salt
	James river tobacco

Also, *Russia bristles, house, hearth, shoe, clothes, flesh and crumb brushes; leather, shot, &c.*

HARDWARE.

Knives and forks, carving and butchers knives, pen, jack and hunters knives, locks, spoons, razors, razor cases and boxes, files, shoe hammers, pincers, awl-blades and jacks, slates and pencils, coffee mills, cow bells, snuffers and trays, waiters large and small, scissors of an elegant pattern, knitting and sewing needles, together with numerous other articles.

All of which are sold cheaper than can be bought in town. The inhabitants of Pittsburgh and its vicinity are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves; they shall always meet with the greatest attention, and the smallest favour will be gratefully acknowledged, by

ELIAS WILLIAMS.

Pittsburgh, January 4, 1814. tf.

OLIVER EVANS'S JUSTIFICATION.

A reply to the Report of a Committee of the Senate of the United States, on the subject of his Mill Patent. [*See the Commonwealth of the 9th March, and the Pittsburgh Gazette of the 18th March.*]

THE conduct of this committee is not a little interesting to society, inasmuch as it *ought* to be such that the fullest confidence could be placed in their proceedings.

How far their conduct in this case will square with the high character which ought to be entertained by men in such exalted situations, remains to be seen.

They have reported in direct opposition to the facts before them, as established in the circuit court of the United States held in Baltimore. The trial continued four days, comprehended all the points noticed by the committee, and was argued by the most eminent lawyers in our country. On the side of Oliver Evans, plaintiff, were Pinkney, Harper, and Williams; and for the millers, defendants, Luther Martin, Dorsey, Purviance, and Pendleton.

In this high court, before a most respectable jury, and in presence of the able judges Duvall and Huston, Oliver Evans defeated the defendants in the most exemplary manner, and established *all his pretensions.*

This circumstance will not be the less favorable to Oliver Evans, when it is considered, that he must have been entirely unknown to the jury, whose minds, no doubt, were prejudiced by foul misrepresentations—that it must have been composed of men intimate with the defendants and their adherents, who were numerous, very wealthy, and stood high as to character.

How can a case be supposed more repugnant to Oliver Evans obtaining any thing but *their* justice? The cause was also twice continued by request of defendants, and the facts are not the less conclusive for having been established by witnesses summoned for the defendants. What human tribunal is of higher authority to establish fact, or better calculated to be correct?

These memorialists were foiled before a committee of the House of Representatives.—[See the report.]

There is [illegible] which the memorialists may congratulate themselves; they cannot be charged with inconsistency—they first get immensely rich by Oliver Evans's inventions, and when required to pay their benefactor *one* dollar out of every *hundred and eighty*, they fall upon him with the most inveterate enmity, and by the weight of their wealth and force of numbers and assertions, and representations the most unparalleled for want of foundation, attempt to force him down and compass his ruin.

They induce an unwary miller, S. Robinson, to appear as the ostensible defendant in a suit instituted by Oliver Evans against infringers; they summon witnesses without defendant's knowledge, and greatly enhance costs, and when defendant is cast into heavy damages they basely desert him; but these are men of *honor* and of *character*, and therefore, as Oliver Evans is a villain and extortioner, and a miser, it will not be expected that he would abate one cent of the damages, which were simply by jury verdict $1850 and trebly as by law $5550. But what was the fact? Oliver Evans first requires but $1850. An affecting letter was received from said Robinson, wherein he states, that he came to Baltimore to pay him his just demand, ($100) when he was accosted by O. C's opponents, and by persuasion and misrepresentations induced to enter the lists against him. O. C. then remits a further sum of $250, making together $4550, and at the same time states that he would relinquish the remaining $1000, on condition that Elisha Tyson, the prime mover, and any other five, would make him up an equal sum.

Now, the case stands thus between these *honorables* and this vile man.

They deceive a friend, lead him into ruin, and then desert him. But *he*, after having fully in his power an enemy who attempted his ruin, generously waves the means of retaliation and even offers to relinquish $6 for every *one dollar* which would be given this enemy by these *honorables*.—$5550 to the memorialists would comparatively be nothing; to the wealth of Oliver Evans it bears no trifling proportion. Who then loves most their cash?

The writer must not, however, here conclude, without mentioning the cause of these observations. The committee's report was received in town, through the express, by a citizen, who fearing delay, had it published at his own private expence. How superlatively pleasing must it have been to him that he could not wait a few days to have it in regular course without expence. This *good hearted* and *very worthy* citizen, Thomas Copeland, is also a memoralist, and has laid claim to some of Oliver Evans's inventions. Although friend Thomas it may grieve thee, yet it must be told, that on the 24th of March the honorable Senate rejected the report, 22 against 7.

A very worthy citizen raised an extraordinary fine apple tree at a great expence and unremitting care; the apples were delicious—he exposed them in a basket for sale—the price was very low—some rogues, however, whose teeth watered at the sight, but were not willing to buy, agreed to steal—that would not do—they resorted to force, called the man an impostor, said the tree was not not his, that he had stole the apples—knocked him down, spill his apples, and each grabbed as many as he could.

How mightily this would suit Tommy and his *three* colleagues, the memorialists.

These *three* colleagues are all men of very great talents, though applicable in *very* different ways. The first can demonstrate, most scientifically, that it is impossible to navigate vessels by steam. The second has made the most wonderful discovery that a cart with three wheels is both simplest and best, and that a 2lb weight divided, will weigh more than 2 pounds. The abilities of the third, are yet in embryo, but there is no telling when the world may be apprised of them.

Oliver Evans did not shrink from the tribunals of his country, and published the *exparte* statements of persons whom he dared not produce in court, but the memorialists have done so.

CONVEYOR.

Observations on the Report of the Hon. Committee of the Senate, to whom was referred the memorial of I. M'Pherson and others.

They had before them in print, the report of the cases of Oliver Evans the patentee, tried at Baltimore, with a copy of which each member of both houses of Congress have been served, for their perusal; in which is stated, page 8, "the witnesses on both sides, who knew any thing of the origin and progress of the discovery, united in proving that the plaintiff was the original inventor of his patented improvements, and all bore testimony to the immense utility and admirable perfection of the invention.

Messrs. Pinckney, Harper and Williams, were counsel for the plaintiff; and Martin, Purviance, Dorsey and Pendleton, counsel for the defendants.

This case was elaborately, learnedly, and eloquently argued, (which continued 4 days, see page 10.) The arguments on the part of the plaintiff convinced and delighted all who heard them; they demonstrated conclusively his right as inventor to his patented improvements; described in severe and glowing colors the depravity and baseness of those combined to defraud him of the fruits of his ingenuity; maintained his claims and pretensions beyond all controversy; and established his genius and merits on an exalted and triumphant eminence.

The millers near Baltimore with the Ellicots and Tysons at their head made a common cause with the defendants. [The Tysons were agents, and they summoned the Ellicotts as witnesses, both infringers of the patent; all deeply interested.] The defence set up was that Evans was not the original inventor of the machines for which he had obtained a patent. The causes were twice continued on the application of the defendants, to give them an opportunity of procuring the attendance of their witnesses. All did attend at the trial.

The machines in question were, the conveyor, the elevator, and the hopperboy. As to the conveyor, the proof was (by Jonathan himself) that Jonathan Ellicott, previous to the invention of Oliver Evans, had invented and used a machine something like the conveyor of Evans. (This was done in 1786; Evans petitioned the Legislatures of States in March 1786; this Evans let pass, knowing that it could not affect the cause, as his patent is not for machines, but for his improvement in the art by means of any machine although he had witnesses in court to rebut it.) But it was proved on the part of Evans that his conveyor differed, and was better adapted to the purpose to which he applied it; to a new and useful purpose, making thereby a new and useful improvement in the art of manufacturing flour.

The elevator came next in question; here the defendants gave evidence of various hydraulic machines resembling an elevator; they then produced a miller, Jas. Stroud, who, after Evans had told him that grain and flour might be raised, did in fact make an elevator, (in 1786, this was while Evans was applying for state rights, and is the elevator mentioned by the committee in their report, page 6.) But Stroud declared he got it from Evans, of which he was so well satisfied that he purchased a license from Evans to use his elevator and other improvements, (which license he produced in court, see Stroud's testimony at length, page 14, report of the cases.)

The hopperboy; the defendants gave evidence that some millers of the name of Marshall invented a hopperboy; but the Marshalls who were produced as witnesses (by Elisha Tyson, *agent for the defendants*, were honest men as well as Stroud) proved that their machine did not answer, and they adopted Evans's under his license, (which license they produced in court; this was after Evans's hopperboy had been in use, perhaps 12 months, see Edwd. Marshalls testimony at length, page 14, report of law cases.)

The defendants thus defeated on the evidence, (by their own witnesses) next attacked the case on the construction, and even the constitutionality of the act of Congress; but the court, composed of Mr. Duvall a judge of the supreme court and Mr. Houston the distric judge, decided against them on every point. The jury found a verdict for plaintiff in the first case $ 1850, damages, who declined demanding treble damages as allowed by law; (his demand in this case was only $ 100, but for the grounds of the high damages see report of cases, page 8.)

Evans, to show the utility and originality of his improvements, produced many respectable witnesses. (See their testimony in page 13 of the report of the cases,) and read the following certificate:

We do certify, that we have erected O. Evans's new invented mode of elevating, conveying, and cooling meal, etc. As far as we have experienced, we have found them to answer a valuable purpose, well worthy the attention of any person concerned in merchant, or even in extensive country mills, who wishes to lessen the expense of manufacturing wheat into flour.

(Signed)
John Ellicott,
Jonathan Ellicott,
George Ellicott,
Nathaniel Ellicott.

Ellicott's Mills, Baltimore County, Maryland, Aug. 4, 1790.

[By this it appears, that neither Jona. Ellicott himself, nor any of the signers, knew at that day, that he was inventor of the conveyor. How did he discover that he was in 1812, 22 years after he had signed this certificate?]

Respecting the utility of these improvements, it was fully proved, that in a mill which can manufacture 20 barrels of flour a day, they save at least $ 500 in labor alone; (now this is the patentee's charge for license, viz: the price of labour saved in 1 year, $ 300, say about $1 per day for 1 year, giving in all the rest of his patent term, say 13 years, that is one 14th of the price of labour saved in the patent term.)

That the operation is more perfectly performed, with less waste, and a larger proportion of superfine flour produced from a given quantity of wheat, equal at least to a gain of fifty cents on each barrel. (Fifty cents per barrel on 20 bbls. each per day, is $ 10, besides the $1 saved in labor, making $ 11 per day, of which the patentee takes but $1 per day for 1 year. Then his demand is but one 11th of one 14th part of the whole gains, which is the one hundred & eightyfourth part of the miller's gain by the use of the improvements, more than he could save or gain without them, during the patent term! Therefore he may defy any person to show an instance of so low a charge ever having been made.)

The hon. judge Duvall, appeared before the committee of the senate on the memorial of J. Worthington and others, of which committee the hon. S. Smith, and the hon. Thos. Worthington, were members. The judge confirmed the report of the cases to be true; see page 8 of the report. See the report of that committee, which states, that Evans threatened the imposition of an intolerable burden, etc. upon a very useful and important class of manufacturers, viz: the memorialists.

Yet the hon. committee, with the printed report of the law cases before them, besides other papers which have cost the inventor $ 550 to get published, for their information, and that of the public to rebut the charges of the memorialists; and after having stated to the patentee that nothing he could say or show, could in the least alter their report, as they would report on principles, and after having the matter 50 days under consideration, have thought proper to decide on the case, and judge all the memorialists have said to be true; although in direct opposition to the testimony of the most respectable witnesses in court, the verdict of the jury, and the decision of the judges, and have reported in substance as follows:

1. That the patentee, O. Evans, learned to convey grain and meal of Jonathan Ellicott, who invented and used the conveyor before Evans obtained his patent in 1790

2. That the patentee continued to receive his prices of 30 to $ 40 a water wheel, of all concerned in the manufacture of flour during his first patent term; and that they believe that nearly all had paid him before his patent was declared void, seeming to show that he had been well rewarded for his invention.

3. That O. Evans did not invent the elevator; that one had been in use in the mill of Marshall & Stroud in 1786 which had been seen by Evans.

4. That O. Evans had actually commenced a suit against Jer. Bailey for damages for using his own invention, by the application of wind to convey grain or

meal; and this is stated as an oppressive act.

5. That O. Evans did not invent the hopperboy, but it was invented by Christian Stoufer, in 1775. (So it seems Evans has invented nothing.)

6. That O. Evans has demanded extravagant prices, in their opinion, and abused the grant made to him.

7. That the act for the relief of Oliver Evans was an act of benevolence, which Congress was under no obligation to grant.

8. And finally, to prevent the said Evans from abusing (in future) the power vested in him, the committee submit a bill to amend the act entitled an act for the relief of O. Evans.

What could a legally constituted court of justice, after having given the case a full hearing, have done more?

The patentee entertains too much respect for the character of the hon. Senators, from whom the report against him has proceeded, to suppose that any private interest or prejudgment can have influenced their sentiments. He is aware that many, if not most of the gentlemen who are active against him, are more or less interested in the question; but he never will suspect or suggest that their individual interest has had the least influence on their public proceedings. In all his observations, he considers his judges to be perfectly impartial, and actuated by public motives alone. If the honourable committee had permitted him to be heard, and to speak in his own defence,

1. To the first count he could have replied, by showing that a court of justice had decided already on the case in his favor, after a hearing and discussion of 4 days, on the testimony of ten respectable witnesses, in the trials at Baltimore, that several more were summoned by Elisha Tyson the agent, but not examined, who the defendants took before magistrates to prove what they could, after having been defeated in court; that he can produce other witnesses to put the point beyond all doubt.

2. To the second count he could have replied, that his first prices were gratis, to get his improvements introduced, that he raised to 33 and to $40, but those prices were too shamefully low, considering the great benefits, yet none but the just would pay; such as are memorialists would then pay nothing no more than now, and all that he received from the just was not more than sufficient to bear the expenses of travelling to disseminate the invention, and in calling again and again on those who are now the memorialists, on which business one agent rode 100 thousand miles in 14 years; there was not enough left to keep the family of the patentee from want, while he wrote the Millwright's Guide, to explain his improvements, nor to publish it when written. When his patent was declared void, all his labor and time, besides that of his agent, and the profits, if any, were in the hands of those who had seized on his property and refused payment, and he was left in poverty until Congress restored his lost rights, by their benevolent & just act. Is this, in the opinion of the committee, the kind of reward Congress intended by the act to promote the progress of the useful arts, passed in the year 1793?

3. To the third count he could have replied, that the elevator in use in 1786 was the one made by Jas. Stroud, who proved in Court that O. Evans was the inventor of it; he is an honest man. See his testimony, page the 14th, report of cases.

4. To this count he might have asked his chief judge, if he did not read 50 days ago a copy of O. Evans's specification filed in the patent office in 1789, where he found Bailey's machine specified; how then could it be that it was Bailey's *own invention*; or he be entitled to a patent for it in 1810, 21 years after so specified by O. Evans? Has not Congress contracted to secure to Evans the exclusive right to his original discovery of his improvements for a term of 14 years? Can Congress secure a right to any part of it to another, in the same time? or can any tribunal adjudge any part of his original discovery to Bailey, or any other, even had he invented the machine or changed its form, to any degree? The law says, he shall not use the original discovery; can two persons have exclusive right to the same thing at the same time? (See sec. 2 of act 93.) But if there was no such section, common justice revolts at the idea suggested by the charge; for no patent would be worth the expense of taking; all could be evaded as soon as coveted.

5. That C. Stoufer invented the hopperboy in 1775. Here he might have furnished the hon. committee with a long list of inventors for every thing he ever patented, whose claims appear to be better founded; for many who have made the machines themselves, insist that they invented them themselves, until they purchase license of O. E's, when their claim to the original invention ceases of course; but C. Stoufer has purchased license of Evans to use the hopperboy, so that he has no claim left. If he did originally invent any hopper machine, his act and the circumstances prove it was not useful, for it was certainly long out of use when O. E's agents, first travelled through the same county to disseminate his improvements, for no one could then be found to believe that a hopperboy could be made to be useful, or to accept of it gratis. Such testimony and claims will be reduced to their proper grade in any other court, and there every attempt to prove that O. E. invented nothing, will be punished with exemplary damages (as it was at Baltimore) let us meet there.

6. That in the opinion of the committee, O. Evans has abused the grant made him, by demanding extravagant prices. To this he might have replied, that he petitioned in 1811, praying Congress to limit him in all his present and future patents, to 3 per cent, interest on the savings and gains annually by the use of his patented improvements, for and during the patent term; is that too much? Is one 14th part of the labor saved in the patent term by the use of the improvements too much? Is one hundredth part of the whole savings and gains made by the use of the improvements, more than can be saved & gained without them, too much? If not, then he has not abused the grant; for he has never demanded more. But he is unwilling that the committee on the memorial of those who have seized on his right, should limit the price of his property, especially the hon. chairman; because 30 days ago, he observed that such prices would make him (the patentee) quite too rich; his reply was, will it ever make me half as rich as you are, general? the answer was, No. Have not I then as good a right to be rich as you? No. Why, how did you come by your riches? By accident. And so did I; and I have labored as hard, and served my country as well for it as you.

7. To this he agrees, that the act was an act of benevolence; he would add, of justice, and he is thankful for it; and that Congress was under no obligation to make the grant, because he thinks there was no necessity for the act, as the general law had declared before hand, that the original inventor of any improvement in any art, should be entitled to a patent to secure to him the exclusive right to his discovery for 14 years. The error then of the patent officer, in granting him a patent informal, could not impair his right in the least to a good patent. The way was clearly open for him to apply for a good patent, as soon as his informal one failed in protecting his right; for it cannot be supposed that he enjoyed exclusive right, while every one who chose to infringe his right, could, and did do it, with impunity. Congress will either protect him this time, or grant him another term. If this patent be declared void he may take out a new one, for the memorialists must not escape after the just have paid.

8. And finally, a bill is reported to prevent him from abusing his own property, by keeping it in his own hands for his own exclusive use, and to compel him to sell it at such a price as the memorialists say they are now willing to pay, viz: thirty dollars, although he sells it for fourteen years, at a price that purchasers would willingly give annually, rather than do without it; yet this bill, without providing for returning the money to the just who have paid more, proposes to reduce his prices to such a standard! Should the memorialists induce Congress to do so, they will succeed completely; there will be no encouragement left to inventors; they may share the remainder, it will be abandoned to them, until Congress grant the inventor a new patent, or the courts support his rights under the present. For the contract on the part of government *cannot be violated* by the government; of that, he has no apprehensions that Congress ever had or ever will have such intentions. Such an act would be expunged from the records, by another, to restore justice. The memorialists had best be aware of what they do: to take away a man's good character, in order to justify the seizing his property, is a great crime. The more they stir the matter, the more light will appear, until their dark designs will be discovered by all, who will justify the patentee, in his own defence, to demand higher prices of them. They can only, by their misrepresentations, throw obstacles in the way of patentees, and suppress their future labors, to deprive the country of the benefits of new and useful discoveries, by withholding the means of putting them in operation; and they will be sorry that their names will be transmitted to posterity for being engaged in such work.

But if he must be limited in the price of his own property, he should not be compelled to sell much to the rich, for the same price he is allowed to take from the poorer millers for a little.—Why not limit him to some proportional part of the benefits that the users of his improvements receive by their use? (He is confident that Congress would not restrict him to less than he now demands.) Then he could do justice, as he now does, and regulate his charge proportional to the benefits received. But as government have contracted to protect him in his exclusive right for fourteen years, and he having at very great expence performed his part of the contract, he cannot consent to yield any part of his rights to the memorialists—to those who have seized his property in violation of the law, and calumniate him to justify themselves in holding it.

If Congress will encourage and protect the patentee, and grant the extension he has asked, it will cause a great factory to be wrought by a steam engine, to rise at Philadelphia, and another at Pittsburg, to facilitate the making of his improved steam engine to supply the U. States, (as Bolton and Watt did in England) and enable him to apply his engine to boats and carriages, and to many new purposes. He can foresee and promise a far greater result to his country than was produced in Britain, for his improvement will extend and apply much farther; if not, his labors as inventor cease. He and his family wait with great anxiety to know the fate of his discoveries; and pray Congress now to decide, whether the selfish interests of the memorialists or the public good shall prevail.

OLIVER EVANS.

Washington City, March 6, 1814.

REPORT.

The committee, to whom was referred the memorial of sundry inhabitants of Maryland, on the subject of the patent granted to Oliver Evans, for his improvements in machinery employed in the manufacture of flour, beg leave to REPORT:

THAT the memorialists complain, that by virtue of the act passed on the 21st January, 1808, intitled "An act for the relief of Oliver Evans," the said Oliver Evans claims the benefit of certain improvements in the machinery employed in the manufacture of flour, of which he is *not the original inventor*. That he exacts large and unconscionable sums for the use of those improvements; and that those are compelled to pay, who have established their improvements before the passing of the said act.

Your committee conceive it not only repugnant to the principles of a government organized like ours, to permit a question, of a character such as the first objection presents, to be litigated before the legislature; but it is impossible that a fair decision can be made, when it is indispensable, in order to render impartial justice, the parties should be permitted to go into evidence, respecting the facts in controversy. A court of justice is the proper tribunal where such questions ought to be tried; and your committee are informed, that this very question has already been settled in that way by the circuit court of the United States for the Maryland district, favorable to the pretensions of the said Evans.

The 2d subject of complaint seems, to your committee, equally an improper subject for the interference of the legislature. The patentee, by law has an *exclusive privilege* to use his invention as he pleases. No person has a right to complain, if the proprietor of an invention demand a sum deemed exorbitant, more than if such a demand has been made for any other species of property; it must rest with the purchaser, whether his interest will permit him to yield to it.

The third ground of complaint is equally untenable in the opinion of your committee. The legislature had the power (and it seems in this case they have exercised it) to subject *the use* the improvements mentioned, *in future*, to the claim of the said Oliver Evans. The patent originally granted to him had previously been declared void by a judicial decision. The case, therefore, stood as if no exclusive right had ever been granted; and it is certainly not necessary to prove, that a person who uses a new improvement before a patent is granted, is subject to the restrictions which follow the grant. Your committee, therefore, submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That the prayer of the memorial ought not to be granted.

Answer to the memorial of Benj. H. Latrobe, esq. and others, interested in the employment or construction of Steam Engines.

BENJ. H. LATROBE, esq. is the first to petition Congress to refuse their further protection to Oliver Evans in his rights to his improvements in steam engines, when surely he ought to have preferred to be the last, if he had not forgotten the report he made to the Philosophical Society of Pennsylvania, on the state or extent of the use of steam engines in America, for the information of the Philosophical Society of Rotterdam, who had requested it about the year 1801, at the very time O. Evans was struggling under all the difficulties that inventors meet, in his attempts to put the principle of his improvements in engines in operation, which cost him in experiments &c. $4,000—his all.

Mr. Latrobe having been appointed a committee by the society, first reported favorably of his own work in watering the city of Philadelphia, in which he had great merit. He then went on to say that a steam mania prevailed at the time; that some believed that boats and even land carriages, could be propelled by steam engines: which he demonstrated in the most scientific and satisfactory manner *to be impossible*, because the burden would always encrease with the power so as to render the project abortive; and he added, that one Oliver Evans was attempting to improve the steam engine, by encreasing the elasticity of the steam, and he demonstrated the project to be futile and absurd. This latter part, the society rejected, on the grounds that they had no right to pass judgment on the merits of Mr. Evans's efforts; but received the rest of the report. See it published in their transactions of that time.

Mr. Latrobe, seeing Mr. Evans involved in difficulties in his expensive experiments, said before several gentlemen, Mr. Evans, I could have saved you all that expense and loss, by explaining to you and demonstrating the absurdity of the principles on which you rely; but as you have opposed my interest, I leave you to go on to your ruin. Mr. Evans replied, I am glad to hear you say so: time will determine which of us is right.

Here the reader will require some reasons for Mr. Latrobe's expressions. Mr. Evans was then a member of the city council, and one of the watering committee, and Mr. Latrobe was thought to be one of a company who leased one of the city engines and employed its extra power to roll and slit iron; which company proposed to lease the said engine for 42 years, on a plan and terms that could not be easily comprehended by those who did not understand the principles of hydraulics and of steam engines, and on such terms of contract as, in the opinion of Mr. Evans, would have given the company an undue advantage of the corporation of $ 125,000 in the space of 42 years; and Mr. Latrobe at the same time presented an account amounting to $ 1,900, for extra services for superintending the erection of the works, after having been fully paid according to contract. Mr. Evans was compelled, in pursuance of his duty, to develope the whole of the errors committed in this great work, and the unfairness of the terms of the proposed lease, and did convince his fellow members, so that they rejected both the lease and account, and appointed a committee to survey the works, who reported one part of them, which had been erected on the plan of, and under the superintendence of Mr. Latrobe, at an expense of more than $ 100,000, to be totally useless in the plan of watering the city, recommending the corporation to quit the use of them, which report is on the files; and the corporation is now actually engaged in following the advice, and making the change in the plan. Thus much to account for Mr. Latrobe's memorial.

But how to account for his fears we know not, viz: "that the extension of the grant would absolutely prohibit the use of steam engines of any useful construction, or subject every artizan or manufacturer who constructs or uses steam engines to prosecutions," because, in the same memorial he says, "it is however an undeniable fact, that after many experiments on the use of high steam by Mr. Watt himself and others, and the experience of forty years, in the construction of some thousand steam engines, has proved it to be inexpedient to employ it beyond a moderate degree;" which he states to be four pounds above the atmosphere. This then is what they knew and used, and they can claim no right to Mr. Evans's discovery of the means of using it advantageously in a much higher degree; and they might have known that they cannot be deprived of their rights in this country, by any pa[illegible] they are safe from the prosecutions of Oliver Evans, since he would have to pay the costs himself if he attempted to disturb them: besides, he states it as a very doubtful case whether O. Evans has made any real improvement.

But if they had expressed themselves in the following terms, every one would have understood them, viz:

That we, your memorialists, believed that we were the agents and engineers for the company who has the exclusive right to make steam boats, not only in the state of New York, but in the United States; that we are engaged in building steam boats at great expense at Pittsburgh; that we were taught to use steam of moderate degree of elasticity, and constructed our steam engines accordingly, so that they will not bear steam of great elastic power: ten or eleven pounds to the inch area of our pistons is the extent of the power of our engines—we think them best, and did not know how to encrease their power; but we have long ago been informed that Oliver Evans alledged that he had discovered the means of raising the elastic power of steam, and of using it so as to produce a power of 50, 100, or 150 pounds power to the inch area of the piston, making engines 5, 10, or 15 times as powerful as ours; that his engines will not use more than half as much fuel, nor load the boat with above one fourth part the weight, and that he has still many other projects in his head of which we know nothing; and although we have most industriously opposed these innovations from the beginning, by demonstrating the absurdity and futility of the principles, and declaring that they have been long since repeatedly tried in England, and thrown aside as useless, yet he progresses, and we are apprehensive that he will make steam boats by and by, (if his patent be extended) and bring them to run along side of, and outrun ours, by the great power which he intends to use; that he will be able to transport passengers and goods at a less price than we ever can do, as we must carry in burden of fuel, water, engine and machinery, 10 or 12 tons in each boat more than he, and for which weight he can get paid for freight; and that he will finally render all our inventions, labors, steam boats, &c. totally useless and lost to us, by introducing his into use; for he did in 1812 begin a steam boat on his plan at Pittsburgh, and had progressed so far as to lay the keel, set up the ribs, and he had the timber all ready, and the steam engine and machinery great part made; he had ship carpenters and engineers all at work, and would have had his boat running in perhaps three months had not our friends the Baltimore millers, sent in their memorial to the honorable Congress [illegible] not the honorable committee [illegible] ate made a report, which dried [illegible] from which he drew money, and [illegible] ted his schemes.

Therefore we, your mem[illegible] pray your honorable body to [illegible] grant an extesion of his patent [illegible] his career once more; for it [illegible] that he and his new inventions [illegible] suppressed (for the public cann[illegible] them) than that we should all [illegible] and your memorialists, &c. &[illegible]

Such a memorial would hav[illegible] telligible. The case would b[illegible] fairly before Congress, for then [illegible] as in their wisdom they may [illegible] public good requires; which i[illegible] now to do, that I may know m[illegible] hope, they will see the need [illegible] have of the protection of just [illegible] of the laws; for it is evident, [illegible] out such protection, they cannot [illegible] viduals withstand the host of [illegible] their inventions create, as soon [illegible] utility is fully proved.

OLIVER EV[illegible]

BOSTON, *March* 22.

GREAT NEWS FROM FRA[illegible]

By the arrival of the Rambler, [illegible] Snow, at this port, we have re[illegible] file of Bordeaux papers to the 9th [illegible] bruary, from which we have ma[illegible] translations as time would permit [illegible] have also been favored with extract[illegible] private letters. The news wh[illegible] have been able to glean from th[illegible] well as from conversation with th[illegible] seegers, we will endeavour to re[illegible] late. The allies were advancing [illegible] France in every direction, and had [illegible] dy approached within 60 miles of [illegible] pital. The greatest apprehensio[illegible] entertained for the safety of Par[illegible] every exertion was making to for[illegible] The Emperor had caused trenche[illegible] dug around the city, and the [illegible] groves in its vicinity to be cut do[illegible] palisades.

He left the city himself on the 3[illegible] Jan. having appointed the Empre[illegible] gent, and his brother Joseph his [illegible] Gen. and charged him with the d[illegible] of the metropolis. The official ac[illegible] of his battles immediately after [illegible] his army we have published at [illegible] Notwithstanding his attempt to di[illegible] the truth, it is evident he was wor[illegible] every engagement—and such [illegible] general opinion in Bordeaux. It [illegible] tain that he continued to retreat [illegible] disaffection among the people was [illegible] ral. Placards had been put up [illegible] theatre at Bordeaux, denouncing [illegible] rant. The levy *en masse* could [illegible] carried into effect. The armies [illegible] scattered, and composed chiefly [illegible] recruits. It was said that the Co[illegible] had shewn themselves at Fontai[illegible] within 25 miles of Paris. It was [illegible] ed too, that Murat, the king of [illegible] had made his peace with the all[illegible] notwithstanding the statements [illegible] papers, it was believed that De[illegible] had joined the common cause. [illegible] mour was circulating that the C[illegible] Prince had taken Hamburg. Num[illegible] failures had taken place in Paris. [illegible] Bonaparte having taken all the s[illegible] from the vaults, the Bank had been o[illegible] ed to stop payment. Stock which [illegible] originally 1150 francs had fallen to [illegible]

Bayonne had not been taken as [illegible] the 10th of February. There had [illegible] some skirmishes between the arm[illegible] but when the Rambler sailed lord W[illegible] lington had made no decisive movem[illegible] His force was estimated at 100,000 m[illegible] Soult's army at about 30,000.

A negociation for a general peace [illegible] commenced at Chatillon-sur-Seine. M[illegible] heim was the place selected by Nap[illegible] in December to treat on the basis of[illegible] by the allies, as stated in the note of [illegible] baron de St. Aignan. It will be remem[illegible] bered that the count de Fontanes co[illegible] plained in his speech of the 26th of D[illegible] cember, that the allies had refused to [illegible] here to these terms. It now appe[illegible] that the seat, as well as the condi[illegible] of negociation is changed. The Pa[illegible] papers speak favorably as to its progre[illegible] This language may be politic.

A Paris paper of the 9th of Febru[illegible] was received at Bordeaux, just as th[illegible] Rambler was sailing. It contained n[illegible] thing of importance, but the mention o[illegible] the despatching of a courier to Engla[illegible] by lord Castlereagh.

Paris, Feb. 3.—They write from Ve[illegible] sailles that a division of the army of Spa[illegible] (Soults) arrived there this morning, an[illegible] that to-morrow and the day after th[illegible] will be followed by a second and third.

Feb. 4.—It was reported here yest[illegible] day that an engagement had taken pla[illegible] at Brienne the 1st of February; but w[illegible] decline giving an account of it to our readers as we have not received the par[illegible] ticulars.

We have seen this day a great numbe[illegible] of military men who lately made a part [illegible] the army on the frontier of Spain. The[illegible] will depart to-morrow for Champaign[illegible]

Paris, Feb. 5.—The entrenchment[illegible] which have been raised as the barrie[illegible] of Paris, are this day completed.

The cardinal Maury has issued a mand[illegible] date, ordering that public prayers be o[illegible] fered to Almighty God for the prosp[illegible] rity of his majesty's arms, against the [illegible] invasion of the French territory by the [illegible] allied powers.

Yesterday morning the count de Ste[illegible] dion, the count Razamowski, lord Ca[illegible] tlereagh, and the baron Humboldt arri[illegible] d at Chatillon-sur-Seine, where the duke [illegible] Vicence awaited them. The formal [illegible]

sits had taken place, and the first conference was to be holden the same evening.

CONGRESS OF BELLIGERENTS.

Feb. 6.—"Yesterday the duke of Vicenza, (Caulincourt) gave a dinner to lord Castlereagh, minister of foreign affairs of England: to lord Cathcart and lord Aberdeen, plenipotentiaries to the Congress for England; to count Stadion plenipotentiary for Austria; to count Razamowski, plenipotentiary for Russia, and to count Humboldt, plenipotentiary for Prussia. The negociations appear to go on with activity."—*Moniteur.*

Feb. 7.—"Yesterday the members of the Congress dined with lord Castlereagh. It has been remarked that the best etiquette reigned among the ambassadors, and especially between the English and the French, who are full of attention and prevenance for each other."

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, *April* 8, 1814.

The legislature of this state adjourned on the 28th ult after having passed 191 laws and 6 resolutions.

In the last Commonwealth, two of our *worthy* members of the state legislature, William Marks, Jr. and John Potts, are denounced for voting for the act "*regulating Banks.*" We are no ways interested in the conduct of these men, and shall only observe, that whenever any democrat acts independently and of himself, he is immediately declared an apostate by the party, and deemed unworthy of confidence.

WASHINGTGN CITY, APRIL 1.

The following message was yesterday transmitted by the president of the U. S. to both houses of Congress:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States.

Taking into view the mutual interest which the U. S. and the foreign nations in amity with them, have in a liberal commercial intercourse, and the extensive changes favorable thereto, which have recently taken place; taking into view also the important advantages which may otherwise result from adapting the state of our commercial laws to the circumstances now existing:

I recommend to the consideration of Congress the expediency of authorising after a certain day, exportations, specie excepted, from the U. S. in vessels of the U. S. and in vessels owned and navigated by the subjects of powers at peace with them; and a repeal of so much of our laws as prohibits the importation of articles not the property of enemies, but produced or manufactured only within their dominions.

I recommend also, as a more effectual safeguard and encouragement to our growing manufactures, that the additional duties on imports which are to expire at the end of one year after a peace with Great-Britain, be prolonged to the end of two years after that event; and that, in favor of our monied institutions, the exportation of specie be prohibited throughout the same period.

JAMES MADISON.

March 31st, 1814.

The message having been read, was, in both houses, referred to the committee on foreign relations.

EXTRACT.

"FIRE, as it is the most faithful agent of human wants, so it is the most implacable tyrant over human weakness. To its subtle and resistless operation, all the other elements yield obedience, and science is indebted for her noblest improvements. Vomited from the furnaces of Etna, old ocean retires blushing before it to his recesses of coral; yet when applied by the art and ingenuity of man to the uses of astronomy and mechanics, we find it converting the little weed, which hedges the most desolate rocks of that very ocean, into a planished mirror, whose telescopic power enables us almost to discern the inhabitants of the moon, and compels even Jupiter himself to reside in the neighbourhood of a planet, whose existance he had probably never before suspected. To the ravages of Fire may be attributed the destruction of many of the records of ancient learning. The baths of Alexandria were warmed by the conflagration of its library; the parchment tablets of the whole eastern world, which so many successive generations of philosophers, poets and historians, had marked with characters of mind and discoveries of nature, fell alike a sacrifice to Ottoman barbarity; and the skins of infidels acquired health and cleaniness at the expence of the science and taste of three thousand years. Yet equal to its desolating power are the benefits it confers. Combined with the elastic activity of air, it is capable of producing an effect on every component substance of the world we inhabit, which no instrument of human invention can counterpoise.—When compared with steam, even gunpowder itself forgets the glories of Austerlitz and Marengo, and the lever of Archimedes is no longer the mechanical postulatum to play at tennis with the globe.

"But the admiration with which we contemplate the energies of so noble an ally of human invention, is converted into terror and dismay, if we glance but for a moment on the disastrous fury of its triumphs, when accident or crime has given it the ascendency over human precaution. Admitted into servitude in the laboratory of the arts, it is faithful to the presiding genius, which directs it, enriches science with her noblest implements, and extends her empire to the limits of light itself. But when received into friendship at our mansions, while it corrects the rigors of nature, and supplies the necessities of life, it often repays with treachery the hospitality which has cherished it with fuel, and the folly which has trusted it with power. There is no picture of human distress, which strikes the eye with colours of such bold and terrible consternation, as the midnight scene of a populous city flaming in ruins. The heart recoils at the rending recollection. The images it presents cannot be portrayed by the most vivid imagination. Tired nature, subdued into profound and unsuspecting repose, man has resigned himself to oblivion, and the moon abandoned the heaven to darkness. All is silent. The wind is hushed, and not a zephyr breathes to move a leaf, with the alarm of danger—but hark!—The charm is broken!—The scream of terror agttates the air—the insidious flame gushes from the devoted habitation—the sleeping wind awakes to obey its mighty master--the conflagration spreads in every direction—the dismal knell resounds from the sacred places—destruction rages in the palace and in the cot—human courage and skill afford no relief to despair—the cradle of the infant, and the pillow of age, are alike invaded.—The last moment of effort arrives—life and death tremble on the crisis—the frantic mother clasps her smiling infant to her breast, and plunges with her darling charge through tottering walls and suffocating smoke; while the pious son, on his proud shoulders, lifts the venerable form, that gave him birth, and, like the founder of the Roman race, supports his father through the flames of Troy."

Milledgeville, (Geo.) March 16.

Our Indian affairs have recently undergone no material change. By the accounts from gen. Jackson, he was at Fort Strotner with 5000 militia and a regt. of regulars, and expected to descend the Coosa river, to its junction with the Tallapoosa about this time. A simultaneous movement was to have been made by col. Russell. Could the troops on this side have advanced, the Indians would have been hemmed in, and perhaps an end put to the Creek war. It is not unlikely that the march of col. Russel may have been protracted by a late incident. Being engaged in building boats at the Alabama heights to transport his provisions, and having a number of men unemployed, he determined to make an irruption into the enemy's country and destroy a town which he understood was not far distant. But his guides deceived him and after traversing the wilderness ten days, during which time no sign of an Indian was discovered his stock of provisions failed.

Having taken the precaution to forward a supply up the river, a small party headed by lieut. Wilcox of the U. S. army, was despatched in search of the boat and their comrades for whose safety they had become apprehensive. They had proceeded but a short distance down a small rivulet, when they suddenly came on a body of Indians who pursued them in canoes. Finding they would be overtaken, the party made for the shore; the enemy approached and the conflict began —"*long time in even scales the battle hung*," but the savages tho' 3 times their number, were at last repulsed, and our adventurous countrymen proceeded on. Being again pursued their canoes unfortunately upset in a 2d attempt to land, by which all their ammunition was lost; the little that remained having been expended, the Indians after a bloody contest overcame them; but one man escaping to tell the mournful fate of the rest. It is said that lieut. W. tho' wounded in many places, struggled to the last, and had scarcely fallen, when the detachment he was in search of came in view. The Indians immediately fled, leaving the scalps they had taken.

PLATTSBURGH, *March* 21.

It is with pleasure we inform our readers, that gen. Wilkinson seems determined to destroy the traitorous intercourse kept up, by men who call themselves Americans, with our enemies in Canada. Small detachments have been tried without effect, and now strong ones are put in motion Col Clark, *(Old Rifle)* marched the 8th inst. with maj. Baley, and a detachment of 1000 inf'y and 100 riflemen, to take possession of the frontier, from the lake east to Connecticut river; and on the 10th inst. another detachment of 300 riflemen and 60 dragoons, marched under major Forsythe, whose name carries terror to the enemy, to guard the lines west of the lake.

We understand the orders of those officers are to make prisoners of every British subject detected within the limits of the U. S. and to apprehend and deliver to the civil authority, for trial and punishment, every American citizen, found in Canada—therefore smugglers lookout or you will soon see "*the fur fly.*"

NASHVILLE, *March* 17.

On last Friday night, a large portion of Nashville was consumed by fire! It first caught in a stable belonging to Wm. W. Cook, Esq. and from thence it communicated to the surrounding buildings. Every house on Market street fell a sacrifice to the relentless flames, from a large stone house occupied by Mr. Jas. Erwin, to Mr. Mullin's newly finished brick building.

The whole loss sustained cannot be less than $100,000 or 150,000.

LATELY PUBLISHED,

BY CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

THE WESTERN GLEANER,

FOR MARCH, 1814.

CONTENTS, No. 4.

On dyeing—on light, and permanent colours in general.
On Coal—II. Mining of coal—III. Phenomena occasioned by fire-damp.
Observations on the natural history of Leeches.
Aphorisms of Political Economy, chapter 4—on the different systems of political economy of the agricultural nations.
Precautions for future crops.
Notice of Madame de Stael and her writings.
Review.—The Year, a poem.
Miscellanies.
Original Poetry. To the Nymphs of the Mountain Vale.—The Passage of the St. Gothard.

COTTON & SUGAR.

60,000 lbs New Orleans Sugar,
90 Bales of Cotton,

ALL OF THE FIRST QUALITY to be delivered in all May and June next—for sale by

SAML. SMITH.

April 1, 1814. tfq

FLOUR BARRELS.

A generous price will be given for FLOUR BARRELS.

MADE of the best stuff, at the Pittsburgh Steam Mill.

April 5, 1814. tfq

TO LET,

A Still House,

WITH two stills fixed, and all the fixtures necessary for rectifying, making cordials, &c. on a large scale.

Apply to HENRY HOLDSHIP.

March 30; 1814.

JUST RECEIVED.
AND FOR SALE BY
BOSLER & CO.

NEW Orleans Sugar, of a superior quality, in barrels.
Coffee in bags.
Logwood.
New-Orleans Cotton.
Rum.

April 6, 1814.

ANDREW OSTHOFF,
GOLD & SILVERSMITH,

(LATELY FROM BALTIMORE,)
Acknowledges with

PLEASURE the liberal encouragement he has received, and would inform his friends and the public that he has removed from the house he occupied heretofore, 4 doors above his former stand, in Diamond alley—where he will thankfully receive and promptly execute orders in his line of business.

☞ Wanted: one or two apprentices to the above business. Boys of reputable connexions will meet with encouragement.

April 1, 1814. 3t*

HARD-WARE STORE,
JUST OPENED,

Second door from Fourth street on the West side of Market street,

WHERE THE SUBSCRIBER

Offers for sale, and intends keeping constantly on hand a general assortment of Foreign and Domestick

Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery &c.

AMONGST WHICH ARE,

KNIVES and Forks; Pen knives; Razors and scissors; best German Oil flints; Socket shovels and spades; Cradling, Corn and Grass scythes; Box coffee mills; English, German & American steel; Iron and Brass wire; Iron knitting pins; Glue; Windsor soap—A handsome assortment of plated Bitts; Stirrup irons, and Bridle fronts; Straining Girth and Boot webbing.

ALSO,

A FEW BOXES OF SUPERIOR QUALITY
COTTON CARDS.

Which he will sell wholesale and retail on the most reasonable terms.

BENJ. DARLINGTON.

April 1st 1814 tfq

SIX CENTS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in St. Clair township, Allegheny county, a servant girl named SALLY LOOMAN, between 16 and 17 years of age. See took with her a variety of cloathing. The above reward but no charges, will be paid to any person who will bring her home.

GEORGE KINTZER.

April 6, 1814.

WILKINS TANNEHILL,
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE,

HAS A LARGE AND CONVENIENT

WAREHOUSE,

where he will receive Goods on Storage and Commission. It is so situated that but little danger can be apprehended from *FIRE.* He pledges himself to use his best exertions to give satisfaction to those who may confide their business to his care.

Nashville, (Ten.) March 14, 1814.

I WISH to Rent from 5 to 30 acres of Grass Land, not a greater distance from Pittsburgh than six miles, if between the rivers Allegheny and Monongahela—Should it not be obtained in that situation, I will rent on the opposite side of either river, provided the distance is not more than two miles from Pittsburgh. Apply at the Office of this Gazette.

March 30, 1814.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living in Pittsburgh,

ON the 13th inst. an apprentice to the tanning and currying, named JOHN M'CORMICK, between 18 & 20 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and fair complexion. Whoever takes up said apprentice and secures him in the Jail of Pittsburgh shall have the above reward.

LEWIS PETERS.

March 30, 1814. 3w

James Chute & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

AND OFFER FOR SALE AT THE

STORE

LATELY occupied by Mr. M'Elhiny, in Market strt. between Third and Fourth streets, an elegant assortment of

Men, Women and Childrens Shoes,

At very reasonable prices for Cash or approved credit, wholesale and retail.—As the utmost care has been taken in selecting, they flatter themselves, that the most sanguine expectations of those who favor them with their custom, will be realized

☞ *Orders will be thankfully received and promptly executed.*

Pittsburgh, March 25 3w

PITTSBURGH WIRE
MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber has on hand, and offers

FOR SALE.

AT THE PHILADELPHIA PRICES,

WITH the addition of carriage, an assortment of *WIRE*, made of the Juniata iron, from No. 1 to No. 24, inclusive. Any higher number made agreeable to order. He hopes that the manufacturers and merchants of the western country, will give him a portion of their custom, to support a new and large establishment.

Square inch iron, will be rolled down for smiths and other mechanics, at the following prices, viz:

To 7-8 one dol. per cwt.

6-8 two do do do
5-8 three do do do
4-8 four do do do
3-8 five do do do

WM: EICHBAUM.

March 23, 1814

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Doctor JOHN M'DOWELL, deceased, will make payment without delay; and those having demands against said estate, will present them legally proven, for payment.

GEORGE ARMSTRONG, } *Executors*
WALTER FORWARD, }

29th March, 1814.

Wanted Immediately,
TWO APPRENTICES,

To the GLASS CUTTING business.

BOYS of good character & respectable connexions, from 14 to 16 years of age, will find a good situation.

☞ Boys from the country, would be prefered. Apply to

ARNOLD EICHBAUM,

Corner of Liberty and Fourth streets.

March 30, 1814. tfq

FOR SALE,
4,000 Feet White Oak
SQUARE LOGS,
AND
10,000 Lap Shingles.

APPLY TO H. HOLDSHIP,
in Third street.

March 25, 1814.

FOUND,

ON Tuesday morning the 29th inst. a New LEDGER, supposed to contain about five quires of paper. The owner may have it again on proving property and paying for this advertisement, on application to,

THOMAS RODD,

At Mr. Cowan's Rolling Mill.

Pittsburgh. March 30, 1814.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, *April* 1, 18

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company,"

WILL be held at their office, the 9th day of May next, for the purpose of taking into consideration the transfer of their stock to the Bank of Pittsburgh, agreeably to the provisions of an act of Assembly "regulating banks."

By order of the president & directors,

A. JOHNSTON, *Jr. Ch'f Cl'k.*

BANK OF PITTSBURGH.

NOTICE is hereby given, that agreeably to the provisions of an "Act regulating Banks," Books will be opened for the purpose of receiving subscriptions of Stock to the Bank of Pittsburgh on the 10th day of May next at the Office of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company;

JOHN M. SNOWDEN,
THOMAS CROMWELL,
DENNIS S. SCULLY,
JOHN SPEAR,
GEORGE DAWSON,
JAMES MARTIN,
JOSEPH WILSON,
ROBERT HILANDS,

} *Commissioners for Allegheny County.*

Pittsburgh, March 31, 1814. 6.

TO BE SOLD OR RENTED,

THAT valuable STAND which has for some years been occupied by the subscriber as a TAVERN, sign of the "*Rising Sun.*" The premises consist of 40 feet on Front street, and 92 feet back; the front buildings are commodious and excellently adapted to public business. The Malt and Brewery will be sold or rented with the premises Possession given immediately.

Also, to be Sold, 200 acres of Land in Ohio township, Allegheny county, on which are good springs, and the state road to Beaver passes through the farm

GEORGE LEWIS.

Pittsburgh, March 30, 1814.

NOTICE.

THE business heretofore conducted under the firm of *Isaac Bean & Co.* is this day mutually dissolved. All persons, therefore, who have accounts to settle with said firm are requested to present them for adjustment to ISAAC BEAN, who is legally authorised to settle the same.

ISAAC BEAN,
FREDERICK RAPP.

Pittsburgh, April 5, 1814.

WAYNE & BIDDLE,

AT THE SOUTH WEST CORNER OF FRONT AND MARKET STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA.

HAVE FOR SALE,

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT
OF
LOOKING GLASSES,

ANDIRONS, shovels and tongs, spoons, Snuffers and trays, bellows, knives and forks,
Candlesticks, fenders, dressing cases,
Ivory combs, copper kettles, razors,
Pen knives, scissors, corkscrews, lamps,
Buttons, spectacles, coffee roasters,
Plated dog collars, coffee mills,
And a great variety of other domestick and imported

HARDWARE,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

ALSO,

The following articles by the piece.

Blankets, cloths, hosiery,
Checks, calicoes, shawls,
Gloves, cords and velvets,
Bonnet wire, &c. &c.

CARPETING & OIL CLOTHS,

OF DOMESTICK MAKE.

☞ *Country storekeepers will please observe, that W. & B. have on hand a quantity of school and miscellaneous BOOKS, which they sell at from 40 to 75 per cent. discount.*

Jan. 7, 1814. 6w qta22

FARMERS & MECHANICS
Bank of Pittsburgh.

NOTICE is hereby given, that agreeably to the provisions of an "Act regulating Banks," Books will be opened for the purpose of receiving subscriptions of Stock to the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Pittsburgh at the following places on the 10th May next, viz:—at the house of Wm. Morrow, in Pittsburgh; at the house of Jno. Walker, in Elizabeth Town; and at the house of Henry Noble, in Noblestown.

JACOB NEGLEY,
JOHN NEAL,
GEORGE EVANS,
JOHN FEARIS,
THO. HAZLETON,
GEORGE STEWARD,
GEORGE ROBINSON,

} *Commissioners for Allegheny County.*

Pittsburgh, March 31, 1814.

NOTICE.

THE auditors for settling the accounts of Pitt township, met at the usual place of doing business, after forming a board, they adjourned to Saturday the 16th inst. to give Jonas Roup a regular time to come forward and see the accounts correctly settled. The board request all persons having township money in their hands, to come forward on that day and pay it.

By order of the Board,

PETER PERCHMAN.

April 5, 1814.

BRIGHTON IRON WORKS

FOR SALE.

THIS elegant establishment consists of a *Furnace*, *Forge*, *Grist* and *Saw Mill*, together with extensive Coal, Store and Dwelling Houses, situate at the middle falls of Big Beaver creek, one mile from navigable water, 3 miles from the Ohio, 3 miles from the town of Beaver, and 28 miles from Pittsburgh. The Grist and Saw Mill are now usefully employed, and can be made very productive at a small expence. The Furnace and Forge are equal to any in the western country. The scite for water works comprises advantages equal if not superior to any on the Brandywine. The adjacent country abounds with ore, fuel and provisions, and the facility of transportation by water from the works to every part of the western country promises a sure and steady market for all its productions. The works are well supplied with first rate forge and furnace hands. The forge is now in operation, and the usual number of hands and teams are constantly employed in providing stock for a new blast, which it is intended shall take place about the 1st of March next, whether sold or not. The casting house is spacious and well supplied with flasks, patterns, and other requisite articles.—Possession can be given either before or after the first of March, as may be agreed upon, a fair price being given for the stock on hand.

ALSO FOR SALE.

A valuable Tract of Land on the east side of the creek, opposite the Iron Works, affording a scite for water works equal to any on the creek, on which is erected a Grist Mill and two Dwelling Houses, and a small Farm opened.—The whole of this property will be sold together or separate as may best suit the purchaser, and the terms made easy.

Apply to OLIVER ORMSBY, in Pittsburgh, or the subscriber on the premises.

JEREMIAH BARKER.

Brighton, 25th January, 1814.

Cash for Wheat.

ONE DOLLAR TWENTY FIVE CENTS

PER BUSHELL, GIVEN FOR

WHEAT,

Until the expiration of 25 days from date.

CORN & RYE,

Purchasod at 62 and 1-2 Cents, at the *Pittsburgh Steam Mill.*

March 1st, 1814 tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *E. Jones*, esq. late sheriff of St. Clair township, Allehegny county, deceased are requested to come forward and make payment, and all those having demands against said estate are required to present them, properly attested, for settlement. For the convenience of those concerned the subscriber proposes attending in February next, on Mondays and Tuesdays, at his own house in Ohio township, and on the three following days in each week, at the house of Mr. Hoffer, sign of the Spread Eagle, in Front street, Pittsburgh. Persons interested will do well to attend to this notice and save trouble.

JOHN WAY, *Administrator, cum testamento annexo de bonis testatoris non.*

January 25, 1814.

BUILDING LOTS.

FOR Rent, on Perpetual Lease, a number of elegant building LOTS, bounding on Front and Second streets, and Redoubt alley, Pittsburgh, known by the name of Mrs. Adams's garden.—These Lots are situated in a rapidly improving part of the Borough; and are well worthy the attention of persons wishing a good scite for Warehouses, &c. For terms, which will be reasonable, apply at the Office of the Pittsburgh Steam Engine Company.

February 2, 1814. tf

HATS, AND HATTERS TRIMMINGS.

THE subscribers have just received in addition to their former stock, a very large and elegant assortment of *HATS, & HATTERS TRIMMINGS*. These articles are laid in on the best terms, and are offered to country merchants, hatters, and other, at the most liberal prices; and are therefore well worth attention.

PEEBLES, TWEEDY & Co.

☞ Merchants descending the river, may have their orders filled at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 23 tfq

POTASH WANTED.

THE highest price will be given in Cash, for a quantity of merchantable *POTASH*, delivered at Redstone Old Fort, or to *Cromwell & Robinson, Pittsburgh.*

WILLIAM TROTH, *Agent, for the Bridgeport Glass Company.*

August 6th, 1812.

CRAMER, SPEAR, AND EICHBAUM,

PRINTERS & BOOKSELLERS,

(Pittsburgh, Penn.)

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

BRITISH Essayiats, 22 vols. elegant.

Dictionary of quotations, taken from the Latin, Greek, Spanish and Italian languages, translated into English, with Illustrations, Historical and Idiomatical, by D. E. M'Donel, of the middle temple.

Dictionary of ancient classical and scriptural proper names, in which will be found a correct Epitome of the history, biography, and religion of the Jews, Greeks, and Romans, together with the Fables and Mythology of the classical writer's, each name being accurately accented, according to the authority of *Walker*.

Diers assistant, in the art of dying Wool and woolen goods, with additions and practical *experiments* by Jas. Haigh, late Silk and Muslin dier Leeds.

Dupaw on liberty, or the destruction of the Helvetic union and liberty.

Short description of the state of Tennessee, to which is prefixed the Constitution of that state.

Essays, humorous, moral and literary by the late celebrated Doctor Benjamin Franklin.

Animadversions on the Impolicy and Barbarity of the deleterious commerce and subsequent slavery of the human species, to which is added, a desultory letter written to N. Buonaparte, A. D. 1801.

Evening entertainments, or delineations of the manners and customs of nations, interspersed with geographical notices historical and biographical anecdotes and descriptions in natural history, designed for the instruction and amusement of youth.

Epistles on women, exemplifying their character and condition in various ages and nations, with miscellaneous poems, by Lucy Aitken.

Forest of Montalbano a novel in 2 vols

Foundling of Belgrade

Foresters, an American tale, being a sequel to the history of John Bull, the clothier, in a series of letters to an old friend.

Life of Dr. Franklin, written by himself, to which is added his essays, humorous moral and literary, in the manner of the Spectator.

Geographical view of the province of U. Canada, and promiscuous remarks on the government with an appendix, containing a description of the Niagara falls, and remarks relative to the situation of the inhabitants respecting the war, and a concise history of its progress to the present date.

Sketches on intellectual education and hints on domestic economy, addressed to *Mothers*, with an appendix containing an Essay on the instruction of the poor, 2 vols.

Beauties of Goldsmith

Grecian history, from the earliest state, until the death of ALEXANDER the great.

Gass' journal

Adventures of Gil Blas, 4 vols

Good men of modern date, a satirical tale

Griffith Abbey or the memoirs of Euginа

Glencar or the many disappointments of youth

Rural poems, moral and descriptive, to which is added, poems on different subjects by J. Hayes, A. B.

Horace in London, consisting of imitations of the first two books of the odes of Horace

Historical compend, containing a brief survey of the great line of history from the earliest times to the present day, together with a general view of the present state of the world with respect to cultivation, religion and government in 2 vols.

(To be continued.)

STRAY COW.

CAME to my plantation about 6 or 7 months ago, a small red and white spotted *COW*, 4 or 5 years old, no particular marks. The owner is desired to come, prove property, and take her away.

P. WINEBIDDLE.

Pitt township, Allegheny county, Feb. 8, 1814 3wg

FOR RENT,

A STORE HOUSE in Wood Street between Third and Fourth Streets, with comfortable accommodations for a family. Possession given the first day of April next.

GILBERT M'KOWN.

Pittsburgh, January 4, 1814.

22 Building Lots

TO be Let on perpetual Leases. They are situated on High street, Grant street, and the continuation of Fourth street.—Apply to WM. WILKINS.

Pittsburgh, January 19, 1814.

WANTED,

An Apprentice

To the PRINTING BUSINESS,

Enquire at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

THE partnership trading under the firm of ROE & LAWSON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment to JOHN ROE, who is duly authorised to settle all the accounts of said firm.

JOHN ROE,
JOHN LAWSON.

Pittsburgh, September 23, 1813.

In future the business will be conducted by

JOHN ROE.

He wishes to inform the public that he has removed his workshops from Anthony Beelen's Foundry to *Hugh & Jas. Jelly's* New Cotton Factory, on the Allegheny, where he intends carrying on the *Cotton* and *Wool Machine-making* business as usual, such as Picking, Carding, Drawing, Roving, Mules, Stretching Frames, Thrussels, and every other article in the said business; also Wool Cards, Billies and Jennies.

From his long experience at the Union Factory in Maryland, and other parts of the United States, in the above branches, he flatters himself that in future he will be able to fill his orders with more expedition, as his laths and other operators will be drove by steam.

N. B. All orders will be received and thankfully attended to.

BRASS FOUNDERY.

THE subscriber takes the liberty to inform his friends and the public in general, that having procured some of the most experienced workmen from the city of Baltimore; and having entered largely in the BRASS FOUNDERY business, he flatters himself, to be able to furnish any castings of Copper or Brass upon as good terms as they can be obtained either in Baltimore or Philadelphia—such as

Andirons of the newest fashions.
Candlesticks, Carpet Rods,
Still Cocks, Rivets,
Salder, Clock Castings,
Bells of any description,
And all kinds of Castings of Machinery,
All kinds of Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Work,

Upon as good terms as they can be had in the place. A very handsome assortment of TIN WARES—on hand, a few large STILLS, of the best quality, at one dollar per gallon. Coppersmiths, Merchants, and others, who will favor him with their orders, for any thing in the above branches, shall be punctually and promptly attended to.

GEORGE MILTENBERGER.

N. B. The highest price in Cash, will be given for Old Copper, Brass & Pewter.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 26, 1814. tf.

Travellers Rest.

MAYSVILLE or LIMESTONE, (Ken.) December 20, 1813.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a

House of Entertainment

in the Town of Maysville, (Ken.) on Water Street, and convenient to the mouth of Limestone creek, where he has provided himself with every necessary for the convenience of those who may favor him with a call. He has also a large and convenient WARE-HOUSE near the mouth of Limestone creek, for the reception of Goods, &c. where strict attention will be paid to the Storage and Commission business. From his attention to business, and the convenience of his situation, he hopes to share a part of the public patronage.

WILLIAM PORTER

STORAGE AND COMMISSION

BUSINESS.

The subscriber has, at a great expence, just completed a convenient

WAREHOUSE,

Above the Steam Mill, where he can oad and unload boats without the expence of drayage. His long residence in town and general acquaintance through the country, and his strict attention to the business, will make it an object with the public to favor him with their patronage.

JESSE READER.

Cincinnati, December 28, 1813.

TO LET,

THE House, corner of Wood and Second Streets, at present occupied by Mr. C. Latshaw. Possession the 1st of April. Enquire of SPEAKMAN, SAY & Co. Druggists, Market Street.

Pittsburgh, March 16, 1814.

FOR SALE,

FIVE BOXES

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY,

GERMAN, OR MILAN STEEL,

At a low price if applied for soon, as if not sold it will be sent to N. Orleans, by first opportunity. Apply to

BOSLER, & Co.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 22.——tfq

TRAVELLER'S INN,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

EVER grateful for past favours, the subscriber informs his friends and the public, that the additions already made to his TRAVELLER'S INN renders it one of the most extensive and convenient establishments of the kind in this part of the country—being 33 feet on Water street by 93 feet on Centre alley; his Stables are also enlarged and attended by an excellent Ostler—assures those Gentlemen and Ladies who may favor him with a call, that every exertion will be made to make Traveller's Inn a place of entertainment for genteel guests only.

COMMISSION BUSINESS

Attended with the usual promptitude and attention to the reception of Merchandize and Country Produce.

SAMUEL JANUARY.

Maysville, Ky. January 18, 1814. 1v.

Lots for Sale or Lease.

I WILL Sell or Let on Perpetual Lease, the property on which I now live, consisting of four full LOTS of Ground, with an excellent two story brick House, well finished.

WM. B. FOSTER.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1814. tf

THE STEAM ENGINE

FOUNDERY,

ON FRONT STREET,

BACK OF THE PITTSBURGH STEAM MILL,

IS in complete operation, and ready to supply castings of all descriptions—but particularly in a mechanical line, viz:—*All kinds of castings appertaining to Merchant Flour Mills; Rolling & Slitting, Forging & Tilting Mills; Fulling and Oil Mills, &c. Sugar mills, Sugar boilers, Pot-ash kettles, Stills, Soap and Salt kettles, &c.*

☞ *The "Pittsburgh Steam Engine Company,"* as usual carry on the making of *Steam Engines* of every description. They will also furnish Paper mill screws, Fullers and Mill screws, and all kinds of the large orders. Also, Mill spindles & rynes, and Saw mill cranks and large work generally.

February 18, 1813----*tfq*

THREE EXCELLENT ROOMS TO BE RENTED.

THE subscriber wishes to rent three ROOMS. The front Room on the 1st floor, and two on the 2d story. The front room will answer for a Store, and not inferior to any in this place, in point of situation, having a large cellar. They will be rented separate, or for accommodation he will rent them together.

M. BARNWELL, *Market, between Front & Water streets.*

March 1st, 1814. tfq

Lots for Sale.

A FEW SMALL LOTS FOR SALE, *Fronting on Liberty and Penn Streets.*

ALSO,

Three Out Lots near the Town of Allegheny.

For terms apply to

DAVID EVANS.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 17, 1814 *tfq*

A NEW FULLING MILL,

At JOSEPH WAINWRIGHT'S Grist Mill, situated on the Allegheny river, two miles above Pittsburgh, is nearly finished and will be in operation in ten days.

JOSHUA TINKER,

BEGS leave to inform the public that he has undertaken to conduct the *Fulling, Dyeing*, and *Dressing* of *Woollen Cloth* at the above place, and is now ready to receive Cloth at the Mill.

From his experience in that branch of business, both in this country and Europe, he hopes by his manner of finishing and moderation of charge, to give satisfaction to all those who may intrust Cloth to his care, and having a plentiful supply of water in all seasons of the year, he will be ready at all times to finish and return goods without delay.

Winterton Mills, February 9, 1814

Lots for Sale or Lease.

A FEW small LOTS for Sale or Lease, fronting on Smithfield and Seventh streets, and on Cherry alley.—For terms apply to,

GEORGE MILTENBERGER.

Pittsburgh, January 20, 1814. tf

THE PITTSBURGH POINT

BREWERY,

IS in operation. Customers for home consumption or exportation, supplied on the usual terms,

The highest price in Cash paid for merchantable

BARLEY,

as usual. For J. O'HARA.

GEO. SHIRAS.

September 23, 1813. tfq

TO LET,

On PERMANENT LEASES, and possession given the 1st of April next.

SIXTY Elegant Building LOTS, situate on the Allegheny river, fronting on the new Turnpike leading to Hill's and adjoining lots of Col. O'Hara, suitable for merchants and manufacturers.—Any person wishing to Lease, will call at Mrs. Adams's in Front street, where a plan will be exhibited.

GEORGE A. BAYARD.

Pittsburgh, February 9, 181

Cromwell & Robinson,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

FROM BALTIMORE,

10,000lbs Spanish SOLE LEATHER,

OF THE FIRST QUALITY.

They intend having always on hand a large assortment of this article, which they offer for sale on liberal terms.

Also, will have next week a small

Invoice of Coffee.

which they will sell at a reduced price.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 18. *tfq*

Wholesale & Retail,

HAT & SHOE STORE.

JAMES GIBSON,

MARKET STREET,

Next door to the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HAS FOR SALE ALL KINDS OF

Mens, Boys and Childrens Fur Hats.

with a large assortment of

SHOES,

of the first quality, on the most reasonable terms for Cash or approved Paper.

☞ *Merchants and Traders may at all times be supplied with complete assortments.*

Pittsburgh, October 12, 1813.

WOOL HATS.

THE subscriber will purchase a large quantity of WOOL HATS; for which he will pay the Cash on delivery—or will contract with Hatters in the country for any number not exceeding 500 dozen of Wool Hats; and if desirable, furnish them with Wool and Fur in payment.

ROBERT PEEBLES.

Pittsburgh, September 30, 1813.

The Union Brewery,

IS IN OPERATION.

THE publick are informed that orders for home consumption or exportation shall be promptly attended to on the customary terms.

☞ *The highest price in CASH, paid for merchantable BARLEY, delivered at the Union Brewery, in Liberty street.*

HAMILTON, BROWN & Co.

March 11, 1814 tfq

To Rent,

FOR THE TERM OF ONE YEAR

A

LARGE DRY CELLAR.

SUITABLE for a bottling cellar, situated in Fifth near Market street. For terms apply to P. Mowry, Esq. or the subscriber, who will rent for the same term, the house she now occupies, at the corner of Fourth and Market streets.

ANN GAZZAM.

Pittsburgh, March 11.

GLASS BLOWING.

WANTED immediately, two or three sober steady LADS, from 14 to 16 years of age, as Apprentices to the above business. Apply at our Manufactory on the south side of the Monongahela, opposite Wood Street.

TREVOR & ENCELL.

Pittsburgh, July 13, 1813.

☞ Cash given for POT and PEARL ASHES

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE WEEKLY LEVEE.

Subscriptions received at this office. A few copies of the first number are still on hand. March 16, 1814.